WHAT A TELEPHOTO DOES.

see what the effect of the little machine is. One of the gargoyles in the cathedral looks as large as the two steeples in the picture made by the telephoto. NEW POSSIBILITIES OF LONG.DIS
TANCE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Pletures of the Jungfrau. Taken at a

Distance of Twenty-four Miles, with
All the Proportions Preserved—How
the Little Cylinder Does its Work.

The Saturday morning lectures of the State
Board of Education delivered at the Museum of
Natural History in the Central Park are illus-



CAMBUA VIEW OF PALM THEE.

trated by a series of magio lantern views taken from photographs made last summer for the museum's purposes. The pictures were taken in the Windward and Leeward Islands, Trinidad. Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona. Five hundred of these views were taken by Dr. D. L. Elmenphotography which had never had a trial so ompiete as that which he was able to give it in

The sales of the sales of the sales BAME VIEW BY TELEPHOTO, SHOWING PRUIT. tree and the fruit were made last summer by

tree and the fruit were made last summer by Dr. Eimendorf, and both pictures were taken at a distance of about 200 feet. One shows the paim tree taken without the telephotic attachment, and the other as the apparatus brings into prominence the fruit of the tree.

The machine that accomplishes these results is a cylinder only a few inches long that is applied to the camera. It consists of a negative lens, which is attached to the rear of an ordinary rectilinear photograph lens. The telephoto lens causes the rays converging from the



CATREDRAL AT BASEL



this expedition to collect plotures for the museum's lecture courses.

The machine Dr. Elmendorf employed is not altogether a new one, and it was as far back as 1891, in London, that the apparatus called the telephoto was invented by Dailmeyer. The first machine of the kind eversent to this country came to Dr. Elmendorf in 1892, and he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the apparatus's merits since that time. At his suggestion the



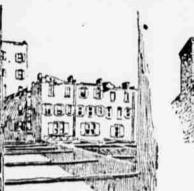
original telephoto was simplified so as the telephoto has not grown much during the five years of its existence, chiefly because it requires an extremely careful worker, and because the use of the attachment causes sometimes an strument, which produces the wonderful effects in photography without any greater preparation or trouble-or at most with very little more—than it takes to use an ordipary camera. But Dr. Elmendorf has succeeded in photographing at a distance of forty-two miles the Alps of the Bernese Oberland, and one of the views shown here is the Jungfrau, photo-

SAME VIEW BY TELEPHOTO.

undue vibration.

The views made for the museum last summer Include a great variety of scenes, and their great effectiveness was due to the use of the telephoto, which reproduced with particular beauty some of the mountains of Mexico, although there are also views of towns and villages taken with the telephoto.

The kite photography is in no sense the same



HOUSES AT A DISTANCE OF 300 PEET.

graphed from the town of Interlaken, at least twenty-four miles from the mountain.

The views shown here are taken with a 4x5 photo attachment. The view of the Minster at Basel is taken at a distance of about 300 feet from the building, and the picture of the entire church is photographed by an ordinary camera. The adjoining picture, taken with the telephoto attachment, was photographed from the same point, and viewing the two one will be able to

TO PREVENT DROUGHT. The "Dust Blanket" System Much Discussed in the Northwest. Irom the Chicago Record,

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 23.-Farmers' institutes throughout South Dakota this winter are quite generall discussing what is known as the Campbell system of soil culture, and it is certain that the system will be experimented with on a large scale in the State next season. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company alone will put in fifty experimenal stations in the State next year. Mr. Henry Parry, a successful and intelligent farmer, in discussing the system and the good results to accrue from its adoption by the farmers of South Dakota, gives an outline of the system and the result of careful experiments made by

"The extensive droughts of the last few years have forced people everywhere to give more consideration than usual to the question of rainfall, irrigation, and the preservation of moisture," said he. "But it has always been evident to a few men that the prairie States of his continent, especially those west of the Mississippi River, are subject to great drought and deficient rainfall at certain seasons of the year, even when the annual precipitation is Among these H. W. Campbell, a farmer of Putney, S. D., as early as 1885 be gan to give his attention to the climatic conditions and the peculiar formation of the soil of the Western prairies. Since then he has given his whole attention to devising methods of cuiture which had for their object the preservan in the soil of whatever moisture was pre-

cipitated during the year.
"'The Campbell method' consists in a com-"The Campbell method' consists in a complete rearrangement and pulverizing of the top seven or eight inches of soil, turning it as nearly bot on upward as is possible. The plant feed is found at the end of each season very largely concentrated in the top four inches. This plant food must be ploughed down into the bottom of a furrow seven or eight inches deep. From this depth it will be placed by the action of moisture just where the little feeders of the plant roots want it. Immediately a stee ploughing the lower four inches of the furrow slice must be packed as firm as possible for several reasons, the most important of which is that this completely oblicerates all cavities. Where the deep ploughing and subsurface packing, the next sten is the keep the upper two inches of the surface woll constantly dry. This forms a sett multiple of dust blanket, so as to out off the moist earth below from the effects of the air.

"Water cannot pass through loose, dry, soil by capillary attraction, therefore, the dust

SAME VIEW BY TELEPHOTO.

rainfall for the use of the plants. Strong capillary attraction is desired in the root beds, and, therefore, the root bed is backed; no capillary attraction is desired in the surface, and therefore, the root bed is backed; no capillary attraction is desired in the surface, and therefore the dust himber is formed.

"I have experimented in this method to some extent and am well pleased with the results. Next year my intentions are to experiment on a more extensive scale, as I believe it will increase crops in all ceasons. It has been tried at several points in North Dakota, Nebraska, and other States with the most satisfactory results. We all would like to raise two or three bushels where we now have one, and that is about what the farmers did last year who followed this method.

"I also experimented with subsoliting, and am very favorably impressed with the idea for certain kinds of soil, especially where the subsoli is a stiff clay and comes within a foot of the surface. There it will, no doubt, be very benedicial, as the loose bed affords good drainage in wet weather on low places, and in dry weather will gather moisture from below and above, thus storing a sunnity for feeding the roots of crops much longer than the same soils will do under the old system. But where the subsoli is sandy or gravelly it would be more of a detriment than a benefit, and where the deep, rich loam is it is just as well to set the plough down a few inches and not subsoli. I would prefer five acres subsolied in the early fall to ten acres in the spring.

"We all feel jubilant over the condition in which the soil went into winter ouarsters this year, and our hopes are scaring high with the prospects of an old-time crop next year. But we must remember that Junc and July are coming, and farmers must be premared to meethem by proper tillage of the soil."

Even owners of the irrigated farms participate in the discussions and propose to test the new system next season. This will be done principally as an object lesson for farmers who live i

were questioned in the matter they would say the variations in their activity coincided with the variations in the attitude of the administrations in the matter of tariff legislation.

number of patents issued in each class during the existence of the bureau up to Dec. 31, 1895. Simple as are the ordinary carriages and wagons in the details of their construction. more patents have been issued for devices connected with them than in any other class of the bureau. The whole number issued in this class was 20,821. The second class in point of numbers includes stoves and ranges, and in this class no less than 18,972 patents have been issued. These numbers seem all the more remarkable when it is observed that under the class entitled mills the numof patents was but 10,048, although both flour making and lumber cutting mills with their great variety of machines ar included in the class. Even the widespread uses of electricity-including conductors, trolley lines, motors, generators, lighting and signaling devices, telegraphy and telephony, medical and chemical-had produced but 18,700 patents, or 272 less than the stoves and ranges class. However, while the separate class of carriages and wagons leads in the number of patents, the

A curious study is afforded in the table which

shows the classes of inventions, with the total

combined classes into which the railway appliances patents are divided are found to outnumber those issued for the ancient style of transportation, the total number being 25,826. The kindred class of velocipedes, which in cludes bicycles, has 2,021 patents to its credit, while the elevators class has issued 1.720. Other interesting contrasts may be found. Thus harness, which seem to be simple combinations of leather straps, have been the subject of 7,637 patents, while clocks and watches have yielded but 3,746. Ploughs, simple as they seem. have been patented 10,342 times, while firearms, including ordnance, with all the machinery needed for locks, breeches, training, supporting, and what not, have produced but 5,450 ratents. One might think that the number of patents depended in a way on the extent to which the class was used throughout the nation. The number of patents issued for ploughs, for harness, for wagons, seem to show this to be so. The 12,177 patents issued for clasps, buckles, and buttons seem to confirm this theory. But, while nothing more common than cutiery and lewelry of some gind is well-nigh universally worn, the number of cutiery patents has reached only 2,184 and in Jewelry the number is but 1,118. Even the locks and latches that are used in every house have been the subject of only 6,102 patents. In commenting on the curious variation in the numbers of inventions Mr. Seymour says that "invention appears to go in waves. While in none of the 214 classes in the office is there ever complete stagnation, and white in many there is a steady and regular average of work, in some others a noticeable increase in the number of applications will be for a time displayed. The relation between industrial demand and inventive activity is very close. Should any change in industrial conditions have been patented 10,342 times, while firearms,

JAMES J. CAVANAUGH, AGED 108 A Tatlor Until He Was Do, and Was

Once Sworn At by King George IV. NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 1 .- James J. Cavanaugh of this city celebrated his 106th birthday last week, and notwithstanding his extreme age he still retains his mental faculties. Save for a slight stoop and a deafness that makes it very hard to converse with him, he carries his years lightly, and a stranger would place his age at 80 rather than 106. His friends believe he is the oldest man in New England.

When George III, was King of England, Cavanaugh was serving his apprenticeship to one firm of the many tailors to the King, Stutson & Housley by name. Not only has he seen George III, and put stitches into the breeches that covered the royal limbs, but he has also cut a coat for George IV., and was, according to his story, sworn at by the King for a slip which he made in assisting him to try on that garment. He formed one of the crowd of men and boys who lighted the huge bonfires that were burne to celebrate the battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Cavanaugh was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in December, 1790. He cannot tell the exact day of the month, except that it was a few days before Christmas. When he was 9 years old his parents removed to England, and he resided there with them until, in 1837, several years after their death, when he came to America

Although an Irishman by birth, he became, during his boyhood days in England, imbued with an admiration for all things English, which he retains to this day. He is very fond of telling how easily England could have whipped the colonies had she not had more important matters to attend to, and he insists that the United States would stand no show in a war with any of the great European powers to-day. Welling-ton and Nelson are his heroes, and he never tires of singing their praises, and he thinks there were never any statesmen like William Pitt or Robert Peel, both of whom he has seen many times. Washington is no hero to him, and

he always speaks of him with a speer.
"When I was a mere slip of a lad," said Mr. Cavanaugh, "I was apprenticed to a tailor in London. In these days a lad had to serve seven years before he became a journeyman tailor, instead of a few months, as it is now. It tailor, instead of a few months, as it is now. It took me time years to learn my trade, for I wasted two years, about a twelvemonth after I heran my apprenticeship, attending Dublin University. It was there I learned all the devilment I know, and that's all I did learn, too. I went back to my trade after I had spent all my motey, and worked at it in the old country and in this ontil I was 100 years old. Since then I have let my children care for me.

"Did I creasee King George III.? Yes, sir, I have, and many a garmont of his I have seen him many a time, and I remember the day of his

in nome of the 21st classes in the office is there, in some others a noticeable increase in the property of the control of the

ons, the most completely observed that the series of the state of the surface of



ANNIE H. I have an itchy rash upon my eyebrows. The

skin falls off in small white scales. It is very troublesome at times.

DOCTOR C. It is a form of Eczema. Strange as it may appear to you, it is a result of imperfect digestion. Take a Ripans Tabule morning and night after breakfast and supper, and you will be all right in a little while.

HIS DREAM CAME TRUE.

MATE SCOTT HEARD A CRY FOR BELP ON THE LEE BOW.

The Captain Laughed When He Told His Bream, but They Overhauled a Vessel in Dire Distress. All the Same, and Mate Scott Brought Of the Crew in Triumph.

Among the best known of the Blue Nose sailors, as the seafaring men of Nova Scotla are familiarly called, is Capt. John Ellis of Yarmouth. Capt. John is rather under the average size of his countrymen, if measured by a tape line, but everybody who knows him says that what he lacks in inches he quite makes up by the exceeding activity of the most useful of his muscles. He was in town the other day, and a reporter who had a little knowledge of the sea said to him:

"How long have you been following the sea for a living, Capt. Ellis."
"Twenty-eight years," he replied.

"Then you were only a cabin boy on your first voyage.

"That's all. I was 14 years old."
"Well, now, Captain, a plenty of strange

stories of boys at sea have been written and printed-all of them untrue and most of them impossible. Tell us some of the adventures you really had as a boy at sea; that is, if anything did happen that seemed remarkable to you." "Why, yes, I can do that, I fancy, I might tell you about my second voyage. That was re-

"Why, res. I can do that, I fancy. I might tell you about my second voyage. That was remarkable enough to make me remember it if I live to go to sea 2,800 years instead of twenty-eight. My first voyage didn't seem to make much impression on me. We merely loaded oil at Philadelphia, carried it to Havre, discharged it, went across to Newport, loaded coals for Portland, Me., at 22 and 6 per ton, and buried a French sallor at sea on the way over. I remember the sharks were really around the ship, by the way, a few days before he died. It being very calm weather, we did not make much headway, but when we had tipped him overboard we got a breeze and didn't see anything more of the sharks. The sallors said the Frenchman had spoiled the digestion of the sharks so that they had to seek a change of scenery for their health, but between you and me the breeze gave us a change and the sharks got left.

"But to get on with my second voyage, I must tell you we went to Quebec from Portland, and there leaded deals for Warren Point, Ireland. We salled out of Quebec on Nov. 17, Ireland. We salled out of

Ireland. We sailed out of Quebec on Nov. 17. and went smashing along through the ice that was already making in the St. Lawrence. I can remember now how the snow and frost played with the crew just as well as if it were yesterday, although I was at work in the cabin and galley all day, and didn't get anything worse than cleaning bright work and scrubbing

"Did I tell you the name of the vessel? No? up the old Lloyds of that time you'll find she was a bark of 600 tons and rated A2. We had fair winds and sea pretty smooth, and everything went well with us for ten days, except that she was pretty tender, and we had to send down the to'gallant masts, and then we took a very heavy gale from westward. But the barkle made very good weather of it after all, and we were running under lower main topsail and foretopmast staysail when we sighted a vessel ahead of us that we had seen coming down from Montreal the day before we sailed from Quebec. She lying to, and quite safe, at that, but as we approached her we could see that the sight of us was worrying her Captain. He had left port a day ahead of us, understand? And there we were bowling along at a good pace and leaving him to make no more than leeway toward the other side. That would never do What would people say on the other side when he arrived and found that we had reported him as lying to when we were making fine weather of a fair gale? He couldn't stand that, and no master of a ship wants to stand it, but he made a mistake when he tried to follow our example, and almost done for us by it in the bargain.

"As we were passing him off he goes, helm up and yards braced in but before he could get and yards braced in, but before he could get fairly under way a big sea came along and hove her stern up and buried her bows out of sight, and then before we could more than draw a second breath down she went with all hands.

"She was less than a mile away, and as soon as we saw she was going our Captain called all hands on feck, and when they were out of the forecastle brought our ship to the wind and sent the men aloft to goose-wing the topsail.

"And their we almost fared as the other one had done. A big wave came on board, smashed the long boat, started the forward house, swept the deck, and threw the man steering over the wheel and broke his arm. It was a wonder it didn't sweep Captain and all over the rail.

"We had been shocked at seeing the other ship go down, and had hoped to get over to the place to pick up any one who might be clinging to the wreckage, but now we had a pienty of work to get on our course in safety again. If any one did cling to any of the wreckage there he was drowned, for we could not help him.

"We arrived off Belfast the seventeenth day out, where we took a pilot, and then we had our second adventure. It happened at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Captain had left the ship in charge of the pilot and the first mate. Mr. Scott arrying coffee from the galley to the pilot when i heard Mr. Scott say:

"We seem pretty close to the weather shore, and then, but the nit heard Mr. Scott say:

"The pilot had a look at the shore, and then, but the statche coffee from me he received. fairly under way a big sea came along and hove

when I heard Mr. Scott say:

"'We seem pretty close to the weather shore, dot.'t we, sir?'

"The pilot had a lock at the shore, and then, as he took the coffee from me, he replied:

"I will look out for that."

"That's a way that pilots have when they see a mate getting nervous. However it was, I don't know. Maybe the pilot didn't know the channel, and marbe he wanted to get a job for the dry dock company. Answay, he had no more than anubbed the miste than over he went, coffee and all, flat on the deck and the rest of us along-side, and all because we had struck hard and fast on Ship Rock.

"Wheel' you should have seen our Captain then! He came out of the cabin on the run and gathering up the pilot was just dumping him over the rail when Mr. Scott stopped him just in time to save him from murder that wasn't so far from justilable homicide, if it's right to ham a horse thief. Lucky for us the tide was making, and after getting out an anchor astern we were able to haut clear and keep on our war, though leaking, and finally we discharged cargo and got repaired in a dry dock.

"This done, we loaded coal; for St. John, N. B., and while making a hard winter passage."

something happened which I fancy you won't care about hearing, because you wanted a true story, and you won't believe it if you hear it."

"But, Cantain, if it is true, and you are willing to have it printed over your own name, then that is just what wedo want."

"Very well, 'I'l teil it to you and then you can print it or not, as you like. I forgot how many davs we had been out of port, but I remember that Mr. Scott turned in at 8:30 in the morning and went to sleep at once. He had hardly gone fast asleep, however, before he began to dream that he saw a vessel in distress away on the lee bow, and while he was looking at it he heard a voice from it, saying:

"Come and save us,"

"At that he woke up, and after shifting about in his bunk a while, dropped off to sleep again, when he once more saw in his dream the same ship, heard the same cry for help, and woke up at the sound of it just as he had done before. It was such a vivid dream that he left his bunk and, going to the Captain, told him all about it, and asked him to keep the vessel off a little.

"You may believe me the Captain just laughed at him, it was only a dream, and 'ce didn't have too many favoring winds at that season of the year to warrant wasting any time in account of dreams. That was suind sense, wasn't it? have too many favoring winds at that season of the year to warrant wasting any time in account of dreams. That was sound sense, wasn't it? But Mr. Scott couldn't have it that way. It was his watch below and he needed sleep, but away he went, glasses in hand, to the royal yard for a look. After a little he came down again, having seen nothing, but still he was not satisfied, ife could not sleep because of the sound of that call for help in his ears. That's what he said, anyway, and I believed him. After a while he went aloft again with the same result as before, but he passed that whole day going ap and down the rigging looking for a ship in distress on the lee bow.

"It was well on in the afternoon—just after 4 o'clock—when he started aloft for the last time. It was again his watch below, but he was determined to give one more look before he gave it up, and at 4:30 o'clock he halled the deck:

"Sail ho!"
"Comparedown hand over its he went to the

iffe have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen men in such a distressfu condilife have I seen any such a pass the Hoyal
with selected for a leaking ship. After
she had opened up her seams and the men had
to take to the pumps the water they pumped up
was saturated with this alialal, and because
of the rolling of the ship the fluid was
swashed over their feet and legs in solte
of the rolling of the ship the fluid was
swashed over their feet and legs in solte
one of them but had deep holes in his feel,
and some showed the bones laid bare.

Well, sir, before leaving the flowed george
Mr. Scott lighted her lamps, thinking that it
one of them but had deep holes in his feel,
and some showed the bones laid bare.

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"That's it." said the customer.

"That's it." said the customer.

"Naw watch," said the butcher. "Have your butcher cut off the ends of the ribs like this," and he cut off about four inches of rib ends, leaving the lean eye of the meat and a very little fat on the small end. "Now," he went on, "have bim break the bones in this big piece about haif way up. o." and he cut the rib bones about haif way up. o." and he cut the rib bones about haif way up. o." and he cut the rib bones about haif way up. "Now, you see, your roast will set flat in the pan and flat on the piate after it is reasted. Let it set bone side down. Instead of carving sideways, now with the knife flat you hold your beef with the fork bone side down and cut off the side of the viecs. Do you understand? You have been used to having your beef on the plate the other way and slicing it from the top, haven'tyou? "The man said he had. "Well, that's your mistake," continued the butcher. "That's the mistake that most people make. The butcher sends the roast with the ends of the bones broken, but not cut off, and your cook roasts the whole thing. The ends that I have cut off are ulterly worthless for roasting; but they are the very linest bones that you can get for sony stock. They'll make a soup a stock that'll make your hair grow, and you have been wasting them for tweive years."

The man took his roast and departed, and the butcher remarked that there wasn't anything in the world, so far as he knew, about which there was as much ignorance as there was about faxing a orime rib roast for easy cooking and carving.

GOOD BAGS FOR FOWLERS.

NEW RLINDS FOR DUCK BUNTERS TRIED OF LONG ISLAND,

Birds Pall to a Beigins Idea Modified for This Country-Mendow Larks at West-hampton-Squirrels Too Tame-An Old Farmer's Skill with a Tower Musket. The rarity in late years of a good old-fashloned, anow-bound Christmas made the seasonable weather of the last two weeks exceedingly welcome to many people, but to none did is bring more enjoyment than to the enthusiastic wildfowier and shooter. The holiday itself fails ing on a Friday closed most business houses from Thursday night to Monday morning, and in a great number of instances a furlough was obtained until Tuesday morning, and the true wildfowlers, who revel in cold and hard weather, belook themselves to the well-known points around the metropolis in crowds. Reports from Barnegat, Squan Beach, Anglesea, and the other New Jersey resorts give account of almost too many for comfort, while the Great South Bay was equally favored.

A party of three New Yorkers ate their Christ-

mas dinner and left by the night train for Southhaven, away down on Long Island at the far end of the great bay, beyond the average rush of hoilday shooters. Here the bay makes a turn from due north to south, sweeps down to Smith's Point, where the water parrows to less than half a mile, and then, rounding by Mastle, runs up to the Moriches and spreads out in East Bay up to where a private club has its grounds. This club feeds and fosters the ducks, which, from the club shootings, spread far and wide in hard weather to give fun to the outside shooters who happen to be on hand. These three sportsmen were well known to the farmer at whose house they made their headquarters, and he had prepared a number of blinds for them, just rude trenches of snow, with a four-foot-high post at each end. The blinds were placed at intervals for a matter of five miles along the shore front. Permission to make them had been granted by the neighbors. and a few dollars had covered the expense, and also that of scattering hemp and celery seed for three days before the holidays and at intervals since the first cold spell. These preparations formed an experiment based on the European experience of a member of the party, who, having seen the plan tried in Belgium, conceived the idea of putting a modification of it into practice in this country. The wind had been blowing from the northward for somedays, and is nade all this stretch of in-and-out bay line a place of shelter for the fowl. To such an exent were they in evidence that the spots where they had rested in the key sedges or in the coves overnight were to be seen everywhere, while three were picked up dead, frozen to the ice. Their bodies had first melted the ice and then adhered to it as the water froze again. This had happened in that terribly cold night of the embryo blizzard. Getting out well before dawn, properly primed

with a steaming breakfast and some hot coffee and accompanied by the son of a farmer and s man who has the reputation of being the best caller in the district, the party started for the first two blinds. These were speedly made ready by stringing from the two posts cords on which were hung Japanese grass blinds consisting of mats three feet wide by six and a half feet long. Some shooters down the bay opened the ball, presumably at a duck which crossed the line of a light, for up the bay it was still too dark to see, although birds could be heard calling all around. As dawn came a flock of boobies were the first visitors, and in their usual crazy way flew from blind to blind and back again, not fewer than tweive barrels being emptied from the four guns before they swerved out of shot. Nep, the big retriever (who is like a man in a blind), had his work cut out to fetch in the eleven dead. "A Merry Christmas," truly! From then on sport was good. As soon as it failed or faltered at one blind, the birds all passible one way, namely, from the battle raging on the west toward Patchogue, a move was made eastward toward Moriches. The successive blinds were approached with due caution, and in each patience and good calling were rewarded. Most of the shots were at iong distances, and once again it was demonstrated that only a close-shooting ten hore or heavier gun is of much use for average wildfowl shooting. Noon came all too soon. The weather moderated a little, the heavy clothes became warm, and the party went to a friend's house up near the famous old Dix farm, and later took an opportune train from Moriches to Westhampton. Here after funcheon there was fine meadow lark shooting on the snow-bound meadows lying between the patches of wood. Some fresh woodcook borings were found beneath a very thick forze bush, where the snow had not reached, and that they were not worm holes, as the farmer tried to convince the narty, was proved by a woodcock, plump as a partridge in October, being cleverly dropped by the crack shot of the party. The larks were wild, and but of a game dog of the farmer's would have been passing one way, namely, from the battle

cost beef at least twice a week. We have had it on an average an often as that for the whole twelve years, and every time we have had it the Recording Angel has had to work overtime to get down the record of the remarks I am forced to make when I have to carve it. Whr, it's a fact I often stay away from home and go to a restaurant and pay a dollar or two for a dinner in days I know there is roast beef waiting for me. Now, what I want to know is whether there is any possibility of getting a prime rib roast that can be carved without cuss words."

Here the butcher laughed immoderately. The customer blushed and got angry.

"It ain't a laughing matter," he thundered.

"Of course it ain't," said the butcher, "but you're the third man that has told me astory like that to-day, and I get 'em every day. I state the ensiest thing in the world. Now, look here: let me fix you up a roast." He pulled a side of beef from the ice box and cut off two ribs.

"That's it," said the customer.

"Now watch," said the butcher. "Have your butcher out off the onds of the ribs like this," and it would not have a side of the world and it was all of the annual to the pulled a side of beef from the ice box and cut off two ribs.

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